

THE INTELLIGENCER

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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L. M. GLENN... Editor and Manager

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All checks and drafts should be drawn to The Anderson Intelligencer

ADVERTISING

Rates will be furnished on application.

No advertising discontinued except on written order.

The Intelligencer will publish brief and rational letters on subjects of general interest when they are accompanied by the names and addresses of the authors and are not of a defamatory nature.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to The Intelligencer intended for publication should not be addressed to any individual connected with the paper, but simply to The Intelligencer.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1915.

WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy and warmer in interior; showers near coast Wednesday; Thursday fair and warmer.

Good morning, Miss September Morn!

The real hard work about a government job is the getting of it.

And now a "kreen" book is to be used on Mexico. Poor old Mex.

We read where a crowd of folks were poisoned by buttermilk. Take note, Hooker.

ing with a "head" wishes that he had had one the night before and made proper use of it.

Russia is a great country—so great that her armies can retreat for years without reaching the jumping off place.

If there is to be a "Public Defender" in the world hereafter he will be overworked trying to "clear" these war censors.

The fellow who gets up in the morn- The "patriotic sons of South Carolina" don't have to be told how to vote in the liquor referendum September 14th.

Now that Brigham Young's last remaining widow has died the era of Mormon polygamy may be regarded as definitely ended.

If the pond sterling continues to decrease in value the average secondary artist won't care so much about raiding the family silver chest.

A banker wants to know whether, considering the present low rate of British exchange, it isn't an insult to speak of a man's "sterling worth?"

And now the scientists tell us that the family wash rag is the greatest germ carrier imaginable. The small boy never heard better news in his life.

We saw the split log drag being used with good results on the roads of Spartanburg county. The same results would come from its use on the roads of this county. Try it—Nowberry Herald, and News. And so there would the result be better than on the roads of Anderson county.

THE STATE'S SAVIORS.

In the vigorous campaign which they are waging against prohibition the Local Option League—whoever they are—are calling loudly to the people to "Vote Against Prohibition and Save the State."

"Save the State." And yet no one seems able to find out just who these would-be "saviors" of the state are. Who are these martyrs that spend their money to set up headquarters at the most fashionable hotel in Columbia, engage an advertising expert and buy newspaper advertising space by the whole page in the daily papers of the state? What a pity they are so modest about themselves. We fear they shall go to their graves unknown, unhonored and unsung.

"Save the State." Ye Gods!

Thomas A. Edison reports in perfecting the new battery that is being installed on our latest submarines, he spent \$3,000,000 and made 55,000 experiments. In the light of such figures, there isn't much encouragement for the old notion that invention was a matter of mere luck or inspired idiosyncrasy. It's a big, serious business, demanding not only careful scientific training but plenty of capital.

WAGING WAR WITH ADS.

Advertising has achieved its masterpiece in England. The greatest volunteer army and the greatest war loan drive history have been raised by advertising. However backward England may be in other interests, she has taught the world a few publicity tricks.

No nation ever spent so much money on printers' ink as England has spent in the past year. Millions and millions have gone into the great advertising campaign for military enlistment. Day after day newspapers in every city, and village of Great Britain have carried page or half-page ads. The billboards everywhere have been covered with posters. Trolley cars, busses and other public vehicles have been plastered with placards. In every corner of the empire Britons going about their work or recreation or reading their papers have had to face the flaunting appeals, dressed out in all the attractiveness of illustration and colored ink and startling phrase that the cleverest artists and ad-writers of London could devise.

The system worked beyond the hopes of its promoters. It has brought millions of men into the British army and billions of money into the British war chest. And now the heavy advertising guns are being diverted to a new campaign—for thrift! The newspaper ads and posters are urging the population to eat less meat and more vegetables, to buy provisions carefully and consume them frugally, for the sake of more economical housekeeping, to make Britain's resources go as far as possible.

If a war can be won by advertising—and it will be, if England wins—certainly the supreme power of the printed ad is proved beyond all question.

A New Jersey judge sent a man to jail for ninety days for selling a lump of ice on Sunday. And last winter a New Jersey judge sentenced a boy to jail for several months for shooting a rabbit. Wonder what those Jersey judges do to real criminals?

DICTATOR FOR NEW YORK.

New York has long been regarded by the rest of the country as incapable of efficient self-government, though its reputation has improved lately. Here, however, is a surprising admission from a big newspaper that New York state is floundering hopelessly in the slough of political inefficiency.

For several months a convention at Albany has been trying to frame a new state constitution. It has already spent more time on the job than it took the convention of 1787 to prepare the constitution of the United States, without making any appreciable progress. And it must be remembered that the "Fathers of the Constitution" were working without model or precedent creating a wholly new system of fundamental law, while the Albany delegates can draw on all the experience of the federal government and the various states for nearly a century and a half.

Now the New York World, in despair, seriously suggests that Elihu Root, the chairman of the convention, "lock himself in his library for forty-eight hours and prepare a constitution for the state of New York."

"We know of no other method," adds the World, "by which New York can possibly secure a modernized constitution for a modernized state government. One hundred and sixty-odd delegates at Albany profess to be framing a constitution, but the necessities is a series of denials and com-

promises between professional politicians and constitutional lawyers. These deals and compromises bear no relation whatever to the public welfare." Other influential powers, regardless of politics, have spoken in much the same strain.

The suggestion made by the World is nothing else than the old device invented by the ancient Romans, for times of governmental confusion and national danger, and copied in modern times by helpless Latin-American republics—the appointment of a dictator. Undoubtedly Elihu Root or any one of half a dozen delegates is able to write a constitution for New York; but is New York really sunk so low in political capacity that it is ready for a dictatorship?

Sure, New Yorkers love their city and revere its institutions and traditions. They're going to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the mixing of the first Manhattan cocktail.

THE HAYTIAN PROTECTORATE.

Uncle Sam, policeman, seems to have plenty of work out for him. He is already standing guard over the Nicaraguan government, collecting and dispensing the customs of the Dominican republic and planning to restore order in Mexico. And on top of these tasks he is undertaking a new and momentous job in Hayti.

The state department frankly announces that it proposes to establish a protectorate over the Haytian republic for a period of ten years. Having suppressed the anarchy resulting from the assassination of the president—who himself had earned that fate by the slaughter of 150 of his political enemies—our naval authorities have presided over the inauguration of a new president, and our government expects the new Haytian government to agree to the proposed protectorate.

It will go farther than any similar arrangement in our history. The plan contemplates control of Hayti's finances, in order to remove all temptation from professional revolutionists. It is the loot they fight for, explains Secretary Lansing; their pretended revolutions are really "unorganized enterprises which involve no question of principle." The people are said to be starving, though the country is naturally rich. It seems best to intrude, take charge of the country's resources, maintain order and nurse along what slight political possibilities the people have, for a few years, in order to save them from themselves.

It may be necessary, but it's a task that inspires little enthusiasm. Congress of course will have the last word to say about it, and there may be objection in the senate to ratifying the treaty.

In any event, the Haytians and all other hot-blooded Americans to the south of us need have no fear that we mean to gobble up Hayti. They may take 100 per cent valuation the assurance given by President Wilson in his Mobile speech that we are not seeking one foot of foreign territory.

The wave of imperialism that swept over the country after the Spanish war has subsided. American sentiment is even reconciled to giving up the Philippines, which we bought with a naval victory and a big sum of money, as soon as the natives are able to take care of themselves. The European war has strengthened our natural repugnance to territorial conquest or the assertion of authority over alien races.

The one thing we are aiming at now in our national life is unity of spirit and culture. And the Haytians may rest assured that, even if we wanted to swallow any other group of Americans, we should not be inclined to choose them.

LET THE LOCAL OPTION LEAGUE UNCOVER

Greenwood Journal. We notice that at a prohibition meeting held Sunday afternoon in Chester at which Dr. G. B. Cromer spoke, the chairman of the meeting, R. D. Caldwell, called on the local option league in Columbia that is using large space in some of the papers to uncover naming a noted blind tiger, declaring that he was the only native of the state connected with the concern. It seems, then, that the blind tigers of the state, and the whiskey interests, compose the league, and that to them the leading (?) papers are selling space.

The announcement comes from Columbia that an expert ad writer is preparing the copy, but no intimation is given as to who composed the league. We are glad to see that neither The Daily Mail, of Anderson, nor The Daily Intelligencer of the same city carried this ad. The Daily Journal did not carry it, and it will not. Its columns are not for sale to the liquor business it matters not in what capacity it acts whether as blind tigers or liquor houses whole-sale or retail. And we know a number of weekly papers in the state whose space can not be bought by those people.

A LINE O' DOPE

The cool weather that has been prevailing over Anderson for the past 36 hours is a sure sign that Jack Frost is preparing for his yearly journey southward. The present temperature is indeed quite a contrast to that of a few days ago.

While the cool weather is a welcomed relief, it also has its drawbacks. Many a man looks longingly at the new style Fall derbys in the haberdasher's window, and at the latest shades in Fall suit materials displayed by the tailor and then examines his bank balance which has been sadly depleted by a summer vacation. Many a last winter overcoat is looked over to be found unfit for another seasons use. Whether to buy a new overcoat and wear an old suit or buy a new suit and do without an overcoat is a question that is prominent in the mind at this time of the year.

Messrs. T. E. Smith and J. C. Garrett have bought out the Anderson Tailoring establishment and announce that they will conduct the business as it was formerly run in that they will take orders for men and boy's clothing and will have a pressing and cleaning department in connection. Mr. Smith is well known in Anderson having been formerly connected with B. O. Evans & Co. Mr. Garrett was also with the same firm for some time but more recently has been at Thompson's shoe store.

Messrs. Eob and Bill Robinson announce in today's issue of The Intelligencer that they will open up a complete line of staple and fancy groceries in the first store room west of the People's Bank on Benson street. Mr. Percy Crayton will be engaged as a member of the selling force.

"Judging from the number of barrels that I have sold to farmers in which to put syrup," stated Mr. O. D. Anderson yesterday, "there will be one of the greatest crops of cane syrup in the history of the county. Already I have sold about 150 barrels and by the time the season opens good I expect this number to reach 250. And I am only one merchant among others in Anderson who have been selling barrels."

Miss Bertha Bolt has just returned from a visit to Atlanta and will be at the D. Gelsberg as assistant milliner. Mrs. Minnie McAdams has also returned to the city and is at her post at this well known firm. Miss Myrtle Shouse of Atlanta arrives today to be in the ready-to-wear department and Miss Soffel of New York has already arrived and has charge of the millinery department. This firm is getting ready for the fall trade.

Mr. F. E. Alexander is now with the People's Furniture store. Mr. Alexander states that if his friends do not come to see them, he will go to visiting himself.

Several of the Anderson boys have left this week for Davidson College, among them being Messrs. W. E. Mattison, Harry Mayfield, John Townsend, Henry Lawrence and Geo. William Brown. Mr. McNeal of Texas who was the guest of Mr. Mayfield for several days, has also gone to Davidson.

Mr. J. E. Langston of El Dorado, Ark., is in Anderson visiting his brother, Mr. C. C. Langston who has been quite ill for several weeks. Mr. Langston left this city about thirty years ago and is remembered by many of the older residents of the county. He was in Anderson about 12 years ago on his last visit.

Beginning today the stores of the city which have been closing at six o'clock will remain open until it is their pleasure to close, today begin the first day of September. Most of them will close at 7 o'clock until business increases.

NEW YORK'S TENDERLOIN RETURNING TO OLD WAYS

New York, Aug. 31.—According to the report of the vice commission on the lid supposed to be on New York's tenderloin is tottering dangerously, and if it is not soon strengthened, it will fall disclosing awful things. The commission states that small hotels are catering to their old patrons. Feminine vagrants are thronging the streets, gambling is rampant and other forms of vice flourish.

Welsh Strike Settled. London, Aug. 31.—Trouble in South Wales mining districts which threatened a serious strike is settled.

PROMINENT SENECA MAN KILLS HIMSELF

FIRED A PISTOL BALL THROUGH TEMPLE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

FUNERAL TODAY

Thought to Have Been Brooding Over Condition Cused by Fall Several Months Ago.

Seneca, Aug. 31.—Mr. T. E. Stribling committed suicide here today about 12 o'clock by shooting himself with a pistol through the temple. He came home a little earlier than usual for dinner when his wife made some remark about it he said he had come home to rest a little and walked out to the garden. In a few minutes she heard the report of the pistol and rushed out to find he had shot himself.

Mr. Stribling was a merchant and highly respected citizen, being highly and prominently connected. He was a son of the late J. W. Stribling, who was for many years clerk of court and one of Seneca's leading citizens. His wife was Miss Mattie Verner sister of Hon. T. E. Verner, senator for this county. She with three sons and one daughter survive. His sons are T. E. Stribling, Jr., assistant cashier of the Bank of Iva, J. W. Stribling of the senior class Clensom college, Charles S. Stribling, book-keeper Seneca bank. His daughter, Mrs. Raymond Monroe of North Carolina.

No cause for the act is known except some months ago he suffered a fractured hip which had rendered him a cripple and caused him much suffering and it thought he became melancholy from brooding over this affliction.

Funeral services will be conducted here Wednesday afternoon.

T. E. Stribling, Jr., passed through the city yesterday afternoon en route from Iva to Seneca and stated that he had received a summons home because of the serious condition of his father.

ODD BITS OF NEWS

Wilmington, Del.—Mrs. M. K. Grant, a wealthy woman, gave a horse party in honor of the 11th birthday of her pet carriage horse "Prince Grant." A luncheon was served in the stable, and an orchestra played throughout the festivities.

Waco, Ill.—G. C. Boyle has an egg laid by one of his hens which are fine pictures of a chicken, a dog, a pistol and a giraffe. None of the pictures would rub off.

Lewistown, Pa.—When William Stiffler left the open hearth of a furnace and requested his nephew to blow the dust from his clothes with a hose carrying 96 pounds of air pressure, he became violently ill and died after a night of frightful suffering. Physicians claim the sudden application of cold air to his overheated body caused a rupture of the bowels.

New York, N. Y.—Theresa Planeta and her son Louis were kept prisoners by a jealous husband in an hermetically sealed flat for four years until rescued by an agent of the Children's society. Joseph Planeta, the husband, is a prosperous cigar merchant, and had to be forced at a pistol point to give up his wife and child. He locked his wife in her cell when he found an old photograph of a former sweetheart in her trunk.

Crookstown, Minn.—A fisherman here has placed a mirror in the water and in front of it a plate glass slanting at 45 degrees angle. The bait is placed between the two. He claims that when the fish approaches and sees his image in the mirror, he speeds up thinking another fish is after the morsel, strikes the plate glass and slides up it into a net placed at the top.

Duluth, Minn.—Charles French wanted a job in Uncle Sam's navy. He applied for the position of piano tuner. He is still wanting the job.

St. Paul, Minn.—Dr. S. N. Mogilner and Dr. N. G. Mortensen charged in police court with kicking out the false teeth of Emmil Freiden were dismissed because of lack of evidence when the false teeth could not be produced.

Indiana, Pa.—When lightning struck the home of A. L. Diehl of Penn Run, it lifted the necklace from his daughter, Belle, and dropped the locket hanging from it into one of her shoes. The back of her other shoe was cut from her foot as if by a knife. Ida Diehl, a sister, and Ruby Maxwell, a cousin, had their hair parted by the bolt and each has a streak of singed hair extending from their foreheads to the napes of their necks.

Famous French Aviator Killed. Paris, Aug. 31.—It is reported that Alphonse Fegud, the famous aviator has been killed. He was the originator of upside down flying and the aerial loop the loop.

Japan First. San Francisco, Aug. 31.—Today at the Pan American exposition was set apart for celebration of Japan, the nation whose exhibits at the fair rank first.

Scott Sees Lansing. Washington, Aug. 31.—General Hugh L. Scott today conferred with Secretary Lansing on the condition of Villa's territory in Northwest Mexico and related Villa's attitude toward the Latin-American Lanning note. He is not expected to be sent to Mexico in the near future.

Stetson Hats



The Vogue in Autumn Hats

Just opened, and now ready for your inspection—the new Fall Stetsons. Self-conforming Derbies and Soft Hats in a wide range of block and color.

In hats, as in clothes generally, the keynote is a nice balance between freedom and formality—you will recognize it instantly in these Stetsons—and you'll find it in its perfection here exclusively.

Stetsons \$3.50 to \$5.00

B. O. Cranst Co. "The Store with a Conscience"

AUSTRALIA PLACING YOUNG OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF TROOPS

Sydney, Australia, Aug. 21.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—On account of the dearth of officers for the 100,000 troops which Australia expects to maintain at the front, youngsters at Duntroon, the West Point of Australia, are being commissioned for commands. This Australian school for military training has been established but a few years, modeled to a certain extent upon the lines of the famous institution on the Hudson, and the era of activity through which it is now passing is not altogether unlike the era struggle the school has lost its founder, Major-General Sir William T. Bridges, who was fatally wounded by a Turkish sniper, and whose body is to be removed from Alexandria to Canberra, the site of the new Australian federal capital. In addition to this loss, eleven officers from the Duntroon school have been killed at the Dardanelles and twenty-one have been wounded.

Normally Duntroon turns out forty officers each year, but this number proved too small in the stress of war. To meet the acute demand for competent officers the four years curriculum was broken out there were at the academy twenty-seven. Australian and eight New Zealanders who were within five months of graduation. These youths were graduated forthwith and in December last thirty-six others were graduated. A further batch of cadets are leaving for the front this month—making a total of 105.

But not satisfied with this rate of production Colonel Parnell, the commandant of the college, arranged with the minister for defense, Sanston Pearce, to take in 85 young volunteer officers selected for service at the front. These men came up from the various states of the commonwealth and were given two months training of a highly intensive and specialized character for the arm in which they were to serve. At the end of June the 35 went to join the expeditionary force at the Dardanelles and with them went 34 cadets who had been specially graduated.

The accession of youths who must be fitted for command in a hurry threw a great amount of extra work upon the Duntroon faculty, and lectures and demonstrations had to be given day and night to accomplish the purpose. The men came up with about 400 regularly and specially fitted officers in a year—but it was being done. Then the war officers

RUSSIA CONSIDERATE OF PRISONERS OF WAR

Moscow, Russia, Aug. 25.—(Associated Press Correspondence.)—A detailed picture of the life of prisoners of war in Siberia has been received by a Moscow merchant from one of his correspondents in a large town several hundred miles in the interior of Siberia. There are over 14,000 prisoners now in this locality, he states, and preparations are being made for the reception of 10,000 more.

The correspondent declares that the lot of the prisoners is not a bad one—they are assisted to pass the time by the provision of various amusements and occupations, and the daily routing of their existing is governed along moderate and humane lines. The Germans are kept separate from other nationalities.

"From six o'clock in the morning until eight at night," writes the correspondent, "the prisoners are allowed to do gymnastic exercises, to play games, to sing, to play music. Gardening is also allowed where it is possible.

"The prisoners get the same food as Russian soldiers and all but the Germans are allowed to work privately outside. "The Germans are not allowed to go out without a special permission, and then an armed convoy accompanies them." At the present time the Germans are working in construction camps, repairing roads, or loading and unloading steamers. Five hundred Germans are planting potatoes and cabbages for themselves; 100 Germans are cutting timber for firewood. "When new prisoners come they are immediately told that they must keep good order and that they have nothing to fear, as our law obliges us to treat them kindly. Every prisoner has a right to come to see a Russian officer and to make to him his complaints, and no complaints were left unattended to, and those who were guilty, either Russian soldiers or prisoners, were immediately severely punished."

And many a man in this world expects his friends to do more for him than he is willing to do for himself. cabled that all the imperial officers on the faculty must return at once and thus the college will be crippled for the time being. These officers will be replaced by wounded officers from England who have been rendered incapable of further campaigning but are quite competent to act as instructors. Until they arrive the reduced teaching staff is carrying on the ordinary curriculum with the 34 cadets who are yet at the institution.